

Baron Fava, says: "If Italy is disposed to send her iron-clads to the Mississippi, the Americans have no ships that could face the *Le Panto* and *Duilo* for forty minutes."

The withdrawal of the ambassador is the next thing to a declaration of war and is evidently meant to convey to the United States the information that Italy will not be trifled with.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The majority of newspapers here and in other cities east, commenting on the withdrawal of the Italian minister, express the opinion that the action of Italy appears to be no more than an emphatic mode of expressing dissatisfaction with the bloody work in New Orleans.

The *Boston Post* says: "It now becomes Mr. Blaine's duty to also make use of prescribed regulations, to confine business within limits of diplomacy and prevent its expansion into real trouble. There is no danger of his ability to do this if he be misled by the attraction of the opportunity for some 'brilliant' stroke."

The *Baltimore American* says: Italy, by recalling her minister while the negotiations were pending concerning the lynching, has insulted the United States. If war is what Italy desires, she is supremely foolish in mistaking the character of our government and imagining that the threatening attitude will advance her interests or help her subjects sojourning in our midst. We have not much of a navy, it is true, and Italy has some magnificent ships, but victory depends more on those who command ships than on the ships themselves.

*Philadelphia Enquirer*: We attach no serious importance to the recall of the Minister. It is more a political move upon the part of the government of Italy than a desire for a naval brush. There has been a change of Ministry over there. The new government has learned a lesson from British jingoism. It appeals to the baser instincts of the people. Patriotism is perhaps the term used for it in Italy, and it thus seeks popular support. It is welcome to all that sort of thing it can get. But there will be no war.

The *Star* says: "The United States is in an extremely difficult position, even though the lynching at New Orleans were justifiable. The withdrawal of Fava is the easiest solution of the problem."

The *Globe* thinks the United States is taught a vigorous lesson in diplomacy. They must learn that they cannot ignore Old World ideas.

ROME, April 1.—The evening papers comment briefly on the Fava incident. The utterances are marked by calmness and moderation. *Opinione* and *Osservatore Romani* simply publishes the telegrams received from America.

*Panfula* asks whether Baron Fava could return to his post if Italy limited her demand for reparation to the payment of indemnity to the relatives of the murdered men adding: "This is the only satisfaction the United States Government is in a position to give."

Italy says the Italians and citizens of the United States have the greatest interest in maintaining friendly relations, and it will be best for the two governments to come to an understanding as quickly as possible. The position of the Court of King Humbert during

the present strained relations existing between Italy and the United States is unpleasant. The Court is at present unduly exposed to malevolent attacks, owing to the known and much-commented upon partiality both of the King and Queen of Italy for America and for Americans. In fact, some of Queen Margaret's special favorites among the ladies at Court are Americans.

In its issue tomorrow morning *Popolo Romano*, the leading organ of the opposition, will declare that the entire country approves the recall of Baron Fava, and after dwelling upon the tact of the Italian press in refraining from hampering diplomatic action and its dignified attitude in the face of the polemics of American journals, will say: "If we cannot obtain the solemn rights which one great people owes to another, we will allow ourselves the satisfaction of sending back American vessels filled with wheat for our markets, and returning to the Yankee breeders their trichinosis meat."

The clerical paper, *Voce Della Verita*, holds that the recall of Baron Fava will lead to no useful result, it being a purely platonic protest due to pressure upon the Italian government from within, meaning the influence of secret societies.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Evening Standard*, referring to the recall of Baron Fava, remarks that "the trouble will blow over shortly, and the Americans will be little the worse for it. The agitation will vastly strengthen the hands of those who are waiting to forbid the further landing of immigrants. When they succeed, the export of ruffians and paupers from Europe generally will be diverted to our shores."

*Echo* is of the opinion that the recall of Baron Fava is a hasty and inconsiderate step which Italy is likely to repent taking.

The *Globe* expressed the opinion that the Government at Washington should receive a sharp lesson on the customs of international diplomacy. "The United States," it says, "will have to flounder out of the trouble by some method, but not that of war. It will have to learn to amend a weak point in its foreign relations. The European States cannot negotiate with a government unable to answer for Judge Lynch without an indefinite preliminary inquiry as to his exact rights and status."

The *Times* satirically comments on the ways of American newspapers, which, it says, proudly boast of America's superior interests to the outer world, yet in this matter, everybody is interviewed and there is so much flutter that the raciest domestic scandals fail to excite any interest. The *Times* thinks the assertion that Premier Rudini is displaying to the gallery is correct, but, it adds, nobody is such an adept at this thing as Secretary Blaine. The *Times* concludes with an expression of surprise that Klug Humbert, considering all the advantages Italy enjoys in her friendship with America, should allow anything but a temporary cloud to intervene between them.

The *Chronicle*, in an editorial, asks: "What if America, in return for this menace, should prohibit Italian immigration?"

The *Daily News* says: "An official

prosecution of the lynchers is certain to result in an acquittal, which would place Mr. Blaine in an impregnable position, as Italy could not protest against an acquittal."

BERLIN, April 1.—The general opinion is that no serious complications will come out of the Fava incident. The *National Zeitung* says: "Even if the lynched were American citizens, which is in no wise proven, the tone of the American press leaves no doubt that Italy is justified in her anxiety for the welfare of her subjects in America."

*Vossische Zeitung* calls Mr. Blaine "a diplomatic brawler, quite capable of conjuring up war with any European power."

*Tagblatt* thinks the matter not serious. It is convinced that Mr. Blaine, "The personification of Yankee haughtiness," has not kept within the limits of international courtesy.

LONDON, April 2.—The *Standard* further says Secretary Blaine's note offers little prospect of a speedy settlement. If not actually defiant, the note is by no means conciliatory. His arguments are plausible enough, but they leave untouched Italy's main contention.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon says: "The incident will not add to the reputation of the United States. It has revealed a weak place in the American Constitution, with all its pretensions. Mr. Blaine would be glad enough, perhaps, to depose King Lynch, but Louisiana is of a different opinion. The foreign elements in the United States give them some security, as well as involving them in some danger. It is improbable that Italy will attack the United States, when, like other countries, she has given so many hostages to the United States."

BERLIN, April 2.—The *National Zeitung* says: Baron Fava's note to Mr. Blaine is perfectly correct, adding, "Italy is quite right in not wishing to discuss American institutions, and in calling attention to the principles of international law."

The *Vossische Zeitung* today remarks that the Italian news is reassuring, on the face of the hostile tone of America, and hopes more reliance can be placed upon the former than on the bombastic utterances of Mr. Blaine, who is accustomed to hide weak reasons with strong words.

PARIS, April 2.—The French papers discuss the the Fava affair for the most part in a temperate tone, except *Temps*, which refers to America's speedy action in sending ironclads in the case of maltreatment of American citizens, and adds that it is a strange contradiction for America to decline responsibility when foreigners are involved.

The royalist *Gazette de France* taunts Italy upon her own glaring violations of international law, from the invasion of the Pontifical States to the massacres in Ethiopia.

DETROIT, April 6.—The "sleep fast" of 168 hours ended today. George Cunningham was the only one of the contestants to complete the prescribed limit. Townsend, the old-time pedestrian, kept awake 150 hours, and then collapsed. He exhibits symptoms of insanity.